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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. ----

The Right Thing at the Wrong Time We wish that the Foraker bill had been introduced when it would have had the ascect of honest and straightforward remedial legislation. A worse time for bringing it forward than the present there could not be.

It is humiliating to reflect that the legislation of the country has been so nerverted to the ends and uses of demagogues that such a measure should be necessary to set it straight; but it is still more humiliating to have to confess that | the remedy is now vouchsafed only from discreditable and unworthy motives. It adds another grave reproach to the universal indictment that the gifts of the people are conferred through the medium of barter and sale and that the expression of the popular will is determined by the unscrupulous use of patronage, or cash, or chicanery, or by all

However eminently wise and just are the provisions of Senator FORAKER'S bill and however salutary would be their operation whenever they were enacted. it is equally true that nothing could be more damaging to Mr. ROOSEVELT of sixty-nine institutions, in thirty-six than its introduction at this particular juncture.

Memoranda for History.

Five days before the assassination of President McKINLEY, Vice-President ROOSEVELT spoke at the Minnesota State Fair: and he then laid the foundation of his trust-busting philosophy:

"The vast individual and corporate fortunes the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions, and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and the nation toward property.

Since the pens were laid away and the voices stilled that prepared for the French Revolution, perhaps no more radical and destructive sentiment than this has ever been pronounced by any person entitled to the attention of serious men. New conditions, necessitating a change from the old attitude of State and nation toward property! That old attitude had been protection by law and of property.

From the time of the enunciation of attitude toward property. If the cruof proprietary interest with him, he could not have been more jealous of rival trust-busters who ventured into the field. The melancholy case of LUTTLE-FIELD is an illustration. LITTLEFIELD had independent ideas on the subject and tried to compete, in his position of supposed vantage on the House Committee on the Judiciary. No attempt at competition was ever more speedily or relentlessly restrained. Mr. LITTLE-FIELD was snubbed, ignored and finally extinguished. The incident must have soured his political existence. During the present session this lawyer and legislator of first class ability has been almost silent in his place in Congress, and yesterday our neighbor the Times announced-upon how good authority we do not know-his impending retirement from public life.

The same with a'l the other competitive trust-busters. The monopoly was soon complete. The President galloped to the front over their prostrate forms. His first annual message to Congress sounded the battle cry of his campaign; namely, More anti-trust legislation, if it can be done Constitutionally; if not, an amendment to the Constitution to enable Congress to legislate up to the hilt. He said:

"I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated: profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Interstate Commerce act. If, howthe Constitutional power to pass such an act, then straints peculiar to that form of employa Constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power."

Some months later Mr. ROOSEVELT began the most remarkable campaign of education ever undertaken by a Chief Magistrate. He travelled through New | the mercy of the caprice of an employer, England and the Middle West in the sum- with few or no opportunities for indemer and autumn months of 1902, shouting pendence. This guild, therefore, will his denunciations of the wicked trusts, benefit both servants and employers if and pounding the railings till his fists were blue as he demanded more Federal lations with regard to hours of service law for their control and suppression. More law was the burden of his remarks at Providence, at Boston, at Wheeling, at Cincinnati and elsewhere on the stump. The demand was everywhere for additional legislation. It was incessant and

The only point on which Mr. ROOSEbusiness of the country.

For example, at Providence:

Some Governmental sovereign must be given corporate beings. In my judgment, this sovereign pay women get in other employments, rubber hose directed at the legs of a

sed to control any evil influence, exactly as the of many superior servants are much

The Sherman Anti-trust law was only the Constitution had to be changed was in households for women of superior his constant cry to the people. At | Boston:

" I think we have got to make up our minds that f it proves evident that we cannot under the Constitution as it is give the national administration sufficient power in dealing with these great corporations, then no matter what our reverence for he past, our duty to the present and the future is to see that some power is conferred upon the National lovernment, and, when that power has been conerred, then it will rest with the National Govern nent to exercise it. At present we are going to do the best we can with strawless bricks."

And then at Wheeling:

"Gentlemen. I firmly believe that in the end lower must be given, probably through a Constitutional amendment, to the National Government exercise in full supervision and regulation of hese great enterprises.

"What we need first is power. Having gotten the power remember that the work won't be ended -it will only be fairly begun."

And now, in the face of this record of impassioned demand for more laws. more power to the Federal elbow; in the face of these repeated utterances which convinced the people that whether right or wrong the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT was at least sincere and single minded in his demand, it is publicly asserted that he is responsible for the Foraker bill, which takes even the clay out of the bricks the President was so recently describing as strawless.

An Attempt to Solve the Domestic Service Problem.

This month's number of the handsome magazine called the Club Woman, "devoted especially to the interests of women in club life and all similar forms of organization." contains a calendar of eightythree club meetings to be held during February, in thirty-three States of the Union, one-third of which, we observe, are Southern. Another table gives a list States, where courses in domestic science are directed by women.

The most interesting of these experiments in feminine organization is the woman's guild recently established in New York for the solution of the domestic problem. This Woman's Domestic Guild is under the direction of ladies of and methods of the new organization stand the test of the "most favored spreads the demand multiplies. It nation" clause in Brazilian treaties with ers, for the guild undertakes to guard tion. Whether it does or not, it would the interests of both.

standard of domestic service by increas- country. under the laws for property and the rights | have their living to make. The chartraining servants in cookery and other carriage, deportment and respectable address." It registers and supplies not only women adapted to every variety of household service, including dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, governesses and the like, but also men servants of all kinds and on the same principles.

The Domestic Guild, therefore, is one of the most important and most promising of the organizations of women of which the Club Woman is the official organ. It enters into a field, moreover which is especially adapted to feminine cultivation, and where the chances of a successful outcome for the experiment are the most and the best.

Household service, in spite of the peculiar advantages to women afforded by its shelter, has against it very much feminine prejudice; and, undoubtedly, there is reason for the aversion, apart from the objection of so many women to an employment which seems to suggest servility in its very name. Domestic servants, unless in families where many are employed, so that different "shifts" are possible, are likely to be ment. When a shop girl's or a factory girl's day's work is over there remains for her a period of freedom from the supervision of her employer, but a household servant may be kept continually at it succeeds in establishing rules and reguand privileges of "outings" and in giving to domestic service a more definite char-

acter than it has had. Already the knowledge of the plan of the organization has resulted, we are punisher cunningly. It will not slip glad to know, in the receipt of many from his grasp in the heat of an engageapplications for domestic service from ment, thus inflicting punishment upon women who have refrained from it here- an innocent bystander, rendering the VELT'S mind wavered was as to the tofore because of these disadvantages spanker undignified and delivering the necessity of a Constitutional amend- and have been content to accept less spankee from his just deserts. It is ment to enable the Congress to make the wages in shops and factories rather pliable, and, once in contact with the new laws sufficiently drastic for his pur- than submit to its indefinite restrictions. anatomy of the boy against whom it is pose. Sometimes he seems to have be- This has been unfortunate, both for fam- directed, this quality allows it to become lieved that no amendment would be files and for the women themselves. No effective for its complete length and needed; sometimes he agreed with DEBS other employment offered to women is and the Social Democratic platform of so certain as domestic service, and very inches long should have a punishing sur-1901 that the Constitution ought to be few are so well paid. A competent and face of not less than two feet from end revised in order to enlarge the powers | trustworthy domestic servant need never | to end and probably two inches wide. of the Federal Government over the be without a place in which she has not | An old fashioned ferule of the same only relatively high wages but also shelter and maintenance. In the great | surface more than half as great, and the majority of families the wages paid to curvature of the part to which applicafull power over these artificial and very powerful women servants are as much as the whole tion was made might decrease this. A

more.

As private wealth in this country has increased the variety of household serthe beginning of the full power Mr. vice required has increased with it, ROOSEVELT wanted. More law, even if and there has grown up a large demand intelligence and aptitude-for women of education, refinement and special training. Moreover, servants in such households, with their various gradaits own. Already one of the methods of solving the "servant girl problem" has been in the building of houses in which better provisions are made for the comfort of servants. They are treated more like human beings with tastes and idiosyncrasies of their own deserving of the careful consideration of employers.

> It is not to be expected that this Woman's Guild or any organization of the sort will ever be able to overcome completely the prejudice against domestic service simply because it is service. The sharp line of social demarcation between the servant and the employing family makes a distinction resented by the prevalent spirit of equality. Actually, of course, it is not broader than that between employer and employed in most other spheres of employment, but it is felt more. In domestic service master and servant live together in the same household, and the line of separation is always apparent. The shop girl or the factory girl, the typewriter or the cashier escapes from it when her day's work is done. When she goes to her own home she is a servant no longer, but her own mistress.

> The more intelligent women are, however, the more likely they may be to accept the social situation inseparable from domestic service, provided that their reasonable self-respect is not offended and their rightful liberties destroyed by its requirements.

> The experiment the Woman's Domestic Guild is making, therefore, is important and interesting. It is, in brief, to introduce method into domestic service and make of it a distinct profession, with rules and regulations and ethics which guard the interests of both employer and employed.

A Trade Opportunity in Brazil.

It is announced that Brazil has granted social prominence. So soon as its head- to the United States a preferential rate quarters was opened, in Thirty-fourth in her tariff on certain American prodstreet, the urgent demand for it was ucts and merchandise, without asking demonstrated in a great crowd of appli- any reciprocal advantages in the Ameri cants for its assistance in dealing with can custom houses. Whether such an the vexatious problem of domestic ser- arrangement, not being in the nature of vice; and as knowledge of the existence a contract based upon reciprocity, will comes from both servants and employ- other Powers may require determinaseem that a tariff reduction should result The purpose of the guild is to raise the in a stimulus to our exports to that

ing the dignity, permanence and security | For the last ten years our purchases of the employment, with a view to mak- from Brazil have averaged \$70,000,000 a ing it more attractive to all women who | year, while our sales to that country have averaged less than \$13,000,000, with a deacter and competence of every servant | creasing tendency. In 1895 they were sent out are to be carefully investigated, \$15,000,000, as compared with \$10,400,000 tory. this principle at Minneapolis, Mr. Roose- and none will be recommended for em- in 1902. We take from Brazil about one-VELT'S first and foremost concern has ployment who does not agree to remain third of her exports and supply about been the proposed change of Federal | for at least one month in the place pro- one-tenth of her imports. We buy her sade had been copyrighted and a matter | will the character of employers as con- products, and she supplies her requirecerns their manner of treating servants ments from England, Germany and be left uninvestigated. A system of France. This is a strictly legitimate rewards for continuous service of one proceeding so far as Brazil is concerned, year and more is to be established, and and the fact that during the last twenty a special "honor roll" of such domestics vears the United States has bought from is to be kept and published. The guild Brazil something like a round billion purposes also to form special classes for of dollars worth more than Brazil has bought from us is doubtless due as much household work and to teach "correct to a lack of American business enterprise as to any other cause.

The commercial courtesy of Brazil opens a door of opportunity to American exporters. It will be their fault if no advantage is taken of it, no increase made in our now quite petty sales to the 15,000,000 people of Brazil, to whom we sell only about one-quarter as much as to the 14,000,000 people of Mexico.

The Joker in the Civil Service Annuity Bill.

The Hon. FREDERICK HUNTINGTON GILLETT of Massachusetts has introduced in the House of Representatives. by request, a bill providing for the retirement upon annuities of Government employees in the classified civil service under certain conditions. The bill provides that each person in the classified civil service shall contribute something each year to the fund from which the annuities are to be paid. But the bill provides also:

"If at any time the collections are insufficient to pay the annuitles as they become due, the Secreever, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks restive under more or less necessary re- tary of the Treasury is bereby authorized to pay out of the Treasury such money as may be required to meet these denciencles."

> That provision, if enacted into law. would provide the future watchdogs of the Treasury with ample occupation throughout their entire periods of power and watchfulness.

The Instrument of Punishment. The leader of the Brooklyn Corporal Punishment League has disclosed his belief in a length of rubber hose as an instrument with which to effect the reformation of the bad boy. A hose of the proper diameter fits the hand of the width. A section of rubber hose thirty

dimensions would not be effective over a must be the National Government. When it has though board and lodging are provided small boy might easily curl itself about been given full power, then this full power can be additionally in the household. The wages them, thus making the area of punish-

ment a complete circle. A ferule, of course, could not do as much. Then the ferule is liable to slip from the operator's hand in the midst of the action, and smash the pictures or the graven images

upon the wall. The favorite instrument of home punishment is the maternal slipper. It is convenient, of a handy size, and capable of being grasped firmly. Its sole covers and speaks to an area large enough, but tions, make up a body sufficient to not too large, and its effectiveness is form an independent domestic circle of attested by its use in scores of homes; but its sphere of usefulness is restricted

to the domestic hearth. Physical conditions inseparable from metropolitan life preclude the use of birches in the public schools. Their stinging power of reproof was well known to the ancients of a not too distant age. Their effectiveness was much enhanced by the custom of making a culprit gather the twigs with which his jacket was to be dusted, thus providing him an opportunity for reflection before castigation. But birch trees grow in cities only in parks, and there they are protected to an asthetic use.

A trunk strap of moderate size holds an honorable place among the spankers' implements. It recalls the woodshed and "My son, come with me!" of early America. Akin to the section of rubber hose in elasticity, it possesses many of the virtues inherent in that instrument, but lacks the firm grip afforded by the rubber. Then, too, the buckle end of a trunk strap constitutes a really dangerous weapon, the effects of which even a schoolmaster might live to regret. There is not a little to be said in favor of the punishing powers of a rawhide whip, but if woven square it is open to the objection that blood may be drawn by its application, and thus the ceremony of punishment converted into a mussy rite. There is a prejudice against drawing blood, perhaps founded upon false sentiment, but nevertheless to be considered.

Teachers have used a section of leather so fashioned that along each edge large stitches stood out in bold relief. These left a pattern upon the afflicted member's flesh undeniable and lasting. Such an instrument is best employed upon the culprit's palm, the fingers being held back as far as they will go, in order that a firm surface may be presented for the reception of the stripes.

There is a fine and subtle refinement in the practice of some correctionists of sending their victim out to buy a small whip or switch for his own undoing. The system of punishment which includes this preliminary relies more upon the mental processes of the youth while purchasing the instrument than upon the physical pain resulting from its use for reformatory effects. The whipping is more a mental than a physical one. A bad boy usually is keen to buy a not too substantial switch.

In former years some teachers relied upon boxing the ears with a school book to enforce good behavior. Sometimes this was supplemented by ear pulling and pinching. This was resorted to in schools whose ill behaved had learned the meliorating virtues of resin, one of the most valuable gums in nature's labora-

Before the small boy's doom is finally sealed by the Board of Education there should be a Congress of Corporal Punspanking, feruling, and switching. A valuable museum of prehistoric and historic instruments of the spank might be gathered. If the small boy must be switched, let it be done scientifically and in the most hygienic manner possible.

The Hon. ELMER JACOB BURKETT, Representative in Congress of the First Nebraska district, has the honor of being a fellow townsman of Mr. BRYAN. Saturday, Mr. BURKETT treated the House to this naturalistic description of the traveller and tribune of the people:

" Mr. Chairman, I remember very well the first ime that I ever heard my distinguished constituent, Mr. BRYAN, speak in the campaign for election to Congress in 1892. I remember that he carried an old hat, a butcher knife, a boit of red flannel and a tin pan around with him, and he said that that ter rible high protective tariff was robbing the people Mr. BRYAN has discarded the hat and the

But he is flourishing the butcher knife and threatening to use it to make incision into the Democratic party. Is it safe to trust Mr. BRYAN with that butcher knife? Isn't it about time for his Democratic friends to take it away from

him for their good and his own?

red flannel. He no longer beats the tin pan.

When a soldier of the ability and reputation of Gen. COLMAR VON DER GOLTZ finds that he can no longer serve with honor or advantage in the German Army it is a sure and certain sign that there must be something very bad in its condition. Gen. von DER GOLTZ is a scientific officer of the school created by Von MOLTKE, and it was because of his conspicuous abilities that, when Prince BISMARCK decided to take Turkey under his wing, the great Chief of Staff of the German Army selected him for the duty of organizing a staff for the Turkish Army. How well he performed that duty the campaign in Thessaly showed, in spite of the reactionary influences that are always at work at Yildiz Kiesk to retard progress in any and every direction.

His great work, "The Nation Armed gave him an international reputation. His War in Thessaly" and other works have been valuable contributions to the military literature of the day, being the clear and well balanced judgments of a fair minded critic

But this "playing with ink and paper" is, it seems, distasteful to the Kaiser, and so a tried and faithful officer is set aside to give place to some other who will leave paper and ink alone and think only as WILLIAM thinks.

The American Jew

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Had the Philadelphia gentleman with "a New England conscience," who confesses that he is strongly prejudiced against the Jews, been better informed, the chances are that he would not be so charged with prejudice. Nor could be have judged a whole race by its worst members. What would he say, for instance, to a man who would class him and all other New Englanders with the meanest and the nost unscrupulous of wooden nutmer makers? There is one more point-namely, that there are many individuals of the Jewish race who are absorbing Americanism and its loftlest ideals; and he more generous and more kindly the attitude of American Christians toward their Jewish breth ren the quicker the merely sordid and otherwise obnoxious Jew will be transformed into the kind of man all manly men respect and welcome NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Catching at Straws. He-Yes, Miss Cutting, I go back to William the

STREET CARS IN TWO BOROUGHS. Woman's Experience in Manhattan-A

Complaint From Brooklyn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a usiness woman and have to go about at night great deal alone. I have decided it is almost useless to write and complain to the street car people, so beg you-always the refuge of the abused-to give this complaint and appeal a place in your paper where it will be seen It is snowing hard and the streets are quite

slippery; but, oh joy! a Broadway car is just passing; Car No. 118 with Conductor No. 99 on the platform. Several people do not get in, for they are awaiting a Columbus avenue So with two other ladies and a gentleman I board the Broadway car, which will take me within a few steps of home. But what is this? A cry of consternation issues from the entire car. With a sudden lurch this Broadway car tears round the corne of Fifty-third street, and goes many yards before stopping. Two irate ladies and on thoroughly aroused gentleman indignantly voiced their sentiments, the man telling the onductor it was a "damned outrage." How I thanked that man! Because, you see, I an a woman and dare not indulge—in public. The conductor laughingly told him he could go on and change at Columbus avenue; but out into the driving snow, umbrellaless, they went. All this time I was making frantic endeavors to get the number of the car and conductor. I went to Columbus avenue and Fifty

I went to Columbus avenue and Fiftyninth street, one and a half miles out of
my way, and as I left the car I took the numbers. The conductor, by the bye, deliberately gave me the wrong number of the car.
But he who runs may read, and I both ran
and read. Then I journeyed back again in a
crosstown ear, No. 1850. At Madison avenue
I said to the driver: "Please stop on the
other side of the avenue."
For weeks I had prided myself on getting
firmly fixed in my non-scientific noddle the
new rules for the stoppage of cars on the
near side and on each side of cross tracks.
But, dear me! Apparently I was all wrong,
for the motorman said to me: "Better get
out here, I'm not going to stop on the other out here, I'm not going to stop on the other side."

That was the straw! And I sharply replied: "You must, it is the rule." "You must like to walk." he rejoined, "for I shall not ston." must like to walk," he rejoined, "for I shall not stop."

Defeated, I stepped into the snow, all unprepared as I was, flinging at the brute the resolve "to find out at headquarters who was right." As I plodded in the snow, behold! that same car stopped, and a woman and a man got off in the very spot where I should have alighted. But also the mystery was explained. A man was with "the other girl." I was a woman, alone, trusting to the rules of a railway system run for the convenience of the public; to the chivalry of American drivers and conductors; to the truth of large signs on the front and sides of New York, Street cars.

New York, Jan. 31.

New York, Jan. 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish THE SUN would come to the rescue of its any Brooklyn readers who are obliged to use the Bergen street trolley cars in tha borough. The numerous complaints about the lack of heat in the cars traversing Bergen street which have been printed in the Brook lyn newspapers have brought no relief, an has occurred to me that a protest in THE Sun might impress the company which operates the Bergen street line with the urgen necessity of looking after the health and comfort of its patrons. The Bergen street cars are notorious for three things: (1) in-adequacy of heating appliances; (2) long waits between cars; (3) flat wheels. It is not easy to say which of these evils is

waits between cars; (3) flat wheels.

It is not easy to say which of these evils is the most trying to the unfortunates who are compelled to use the cars. The refrigeratorlike character of the cars was disagreeably—nay, painfully—impressed upon methis afternoon in transferring to the line from a Seventh avenue car at the intersection of Bergen street and Flatbush avenue. While the car from which I was transferred was comfortably heated, the Bergen street car was as cold as a barn. When I asked Conductor No. 221s if any attempt had been made to heat the car, he merely smiled in a pitving way and said: "I don't know any more about it than you do." The answer and the manner in which it was made suggested evasion, and I made no more inquiries, being convinced that the man must be pestered with many similar inquiries during a day's run, and had his orders to reply as he cid.

If the cold cars and long waits between cars were the only sources of suffering the conditions would still be cruel, but when there is added to this the horrible, nerve racking torture of flat wheels, due to the old and wornout condition of the rolling stock, a state of affairs exists which surely calls for intervention on the part of the health authorities.

Can The Sun not suggest some way of

Can THE Sun not suggest some way of impressing the company controlling this line with the urgent necessity of taking some steps to care for the health and comfort of THOMAS J. KEENAN.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 21. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: use your influence to have the street railways stop heating their cars. The heaters make the seats uncomfortable and fill the atmosphere with a health destroying vapor that phere with a heating distribution of the constraints as disagreeable as it is dangerous. The public does not want the cars heated. This is proved by the fact that every passenger, except the drunken ones, moves as far away from a heater as he can get. Sufferen.

Volunteer and Professional Firemen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a taxpayer

your attention to the hill now pending in the Assembly relating to the payment of the volunteer fire services rendered to the city since consolidation. In the county of Richmond there are nearly twenty ment, many companies having a membership of two hundred. There are forty companies on the which five companies under a paid system could render better service with less expense to the city. Not satisfied with the appropriation made annually by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the maintenance of the fire department of the borough, the volunteer firemen have formed an association for the purpose of enforcing their demands for more money out of the city treasury.

They have appointed a committee to call on the Fire Commissioner and request that supplies be furannual appropriation, while another committee is to be sent to Albany for the purpose of securing the passage of an act authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to pay them for alleged services since 1897 to date. When I use the word alleged" I desire to state that the number of fires occurring on the cast and north shores during the year will not average two each week-so that they are demanding more pay for doing nothing.

To pay these men what they ask would entail a cost to the city of over \$500,000 and an annual expense of \$150,000, while a paid department in the most populous portions of Staten Island could be ntained for at least \$95,000 per annum Help the people of Staten Island by exposing this infauttous measure, and you will be entitled to all praise from honest taxpayers regardless of party.

A TAXPAYER. NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Jan. 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All that has been said of the ability of Theodore Thomas as a conductor of orchestra by two of your correspon dents, Mr. Appleton and "F," is deserved. But the latter is entirely misinformed in his statement that Theodore Thomas is unappreciated in Chicago. Chicago very quickly accepted Mr. Thomas when New York declined to retain him. The guaranty given Mr. Thomas by Chicago was made good to the last dollar. It has been renewed annually, and as often has it been respected. This guaranty became an endowment fund of \$750,000. Tha speaks for itself. In this particular instance, money taiks. It shows Chicago's appreciation of Theodore Thomas. If no such fund were in existence, the that at every concert given in the Chicago Auditorium by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra every box and seat is occupied, and often, when permitted, standing room is at a premium, tells the story. It has been the rule ever since Theodore Thomas went to Chicago.

At the World's Columbian Exposition in 1898

Theodore Thomas was placed at the head of the music for the fair. He did not retain the place, but it was not because he was not appreclated. If Mr. Thomas had not stood out so courageo for a New York concern he might have remained at the head of the Columbian Exposition's music. If the Philharmonic, or any other musical organization in New York, secures Theodore Thomas, as I sincerely trust one will, it will have to wake ur as "F" asserts, as Chicago is very wide awake and always has been in its appreciation of Thomas. NEW YORK, Feb. 1. FRANK H. BROOKS

From the Commercial Intelligence

Some of the Ambassadors have a very easy time in Bangkok and appear to have strange ideas about their duties. The representative of one of the five great Powers has taken to training horses for the local nobles, and, as his clientele is increasing at the expense of the local professional trainers, coniderable feeling is being engendered

AS A PERSIAN SEES IT. Conversation With a Gentleman From

Teheran on Asiatic Politics. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having had the opportunity last week of conversing at length with a Persian gentleman making a transient passage through this country, on the new conditions arising in Asia, I have thought his views might be of interest to your

readers. In the first place, he confirmed what has already been said in THE SUN on the stir occasioned among the Asiatic peoples by the dispute between Russia and Japan. Being thoroughly acquainted with Asian politics, Being he foresaw at no distant time some great movements among the independent Asiatic peoples in efforts to secure themselves against further encroachments on their territories. and on the part of the subject races attempts to free themselves from foreign domination. He did not, however, pretend to say in what way these efforts and attempts would be made. As he said, they would be determined by circumstances and the extent to which the spirit of harmony might prevail among the different races of Asia. Much to my surprise, he looked on Russia less unfavorably than or any of the other Powers seeking to extend

their influence in Asia. As regarded his own country, Persia, he naturally desired that it might retain its independence and develop along its own lines; but if it had to pass under the control of one or other of its powerful neighbors, he preferred that it should be under Russia. Asked why, he said it was a stomach question, and that knowing what he did of the taxation and condition of the people of India under the British rule, and having seen the prosperity and well being of the people of Turkestan under Russia, he had no hesitation as to which

he would prefer. Questioned about the trouble that had risen at Bushire at the time of the visit of Lord Curzon, the Vicerov of India, to that place, he said that he was not in possess the full details, but believed that there was a kind of sentiment at Teheran that Lord Curzon had made his tour in the Persian Gulf more in the style of the representative of a luzerain Power than of a friendly sovereign. He regarded it as an unfortunate contretemps, and noped it would not produce unfriendly relahappily existed between England and Persia since 1857.

Regarding the possibility of a war between Russia and Japan he expressed the hope that their differences might be settled peacefully, as they are both Asiatic Powers and war between them could not be for the good of the people of Asia. As to a "rapproche ment" between Persia and Japan, he said the people of the two countries knew too little of each other, and had as yet no material interests in common. Later on it might be pos sible to create political interests, but at present all that could be done was for leading men n the two countries to travel and visit, with view to becoming better acquainted.

On the condition of China he could expres o opinion. Everything was in a state of fermentation, and no one could tell what might happen from one week to another. What seemed to be most feared was the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, followed by disturbances in China that would give a pre text for other Powers to interfere and perhaps divide the country among them.

He regretted not being able to make a stay in America and see something of the country as Americans who had been in Persia had NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Foraker Bill.

From the Staats Zeitung of yesterday. In the summer of 1902 President Roosevelt toured the country and declared war on the "wicked trusts." He spoke plainly and pointedly-and the leaders of the Republican narty were not pleased. When the Presitrust Senators visited him at Oyster Bay and told him what they thought. Then, when he continued his speechmaking, it was to a new tune. He began to realize that the trusts must not be antagonized, if he was to be elected President. Since then in all the utterances of the President bearing upon this matter there has been a greater desire that "the good trusts" should not be ill treated

than zeal in attacking "the wicked trusts." They regarded the President with distrust for he was changeable, and they could never tell what he might do at the next minute It was said openly that the trusts and corporations were unwilling to make their usual contribution to the Republican campaign fund if Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate. Since the President at any moment is devoted to one single purpose and is ready to use any means for its accomplishment, he would not hesitate to take a step which might injure the trusts. Thus the bill which Sena-

tor Foraker introduced came into being. Foraker is one of the President's most zealous supporters. He desires not only to supersede Hanna in Ohio, he would play national rôle. Both these aims he hopes to accomplish by now standing for Roosevelt with flery zeal. It is not to be supposed for a moment that Foraker would now, four months before the convention, bring forth a bill of so comprehensive a nature without the President's knowledge and approval And Foraker's trust bill is of the greatest consequence. After the decision has been given-only a year ago-that violation of the various anti-trust laws may be nunished by imprisonment, Foraker would now allow the "reasonable" restriction of trade and

The present law forbids combinations whose object is the restriction of free competition. This is generally regarded as se vere; but it is for those who by unrestrained competition cause mutual ruin. That is not to say, however, that all combinations of corporations should be forbidden, for there might be cases where they would cause no injury to the public. But that will happen very rarely, and indeed only if free competition is not completely destroyed at once. It is the aim of most combinations to create monopoly, and thereby not only to lessen working expenses, but still more to raise prices. Prevention or restriction of open competition can never be reasonable from the viewpoint of the consumer-and so of the great body of the people.

With Foraker's bill all the limitations which previous anti-trust laws have attempted to establish are swept away. The trusts and combinations may rule as they will. Their power to enrich themselves at the expense of the people is unbounded. And this with the approbation of President Roosevelt, seeking to assure himself of Wall Street's support.

Either two years ago he spoke contrary to his own convictions, or he is now sacrificing them, in order to win the trusts to himself. However one may look upon it, this much is clear-that never yet has the Presidency been sought with greater demagogism.

A Blast Against the Anglo-Saxon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent banquet of the Pilgrims and the Lotos Club dinner which followed have treated us to those ebuilitions of Anglo-Saxonism that are so tasteful in this nation of many races. But aside from taste, which the Anglo-Saxon does not lay claim to, there grounds for the criticism of these trumpetings of The Anglo-Saxons were beaten in one be

the battle of Hastings, and never afterward offered serious resistance. They settled down to become serfs on land that had been their own, and the worship of nobility in England to-day is a relie of the doglike servility with which the Anglo-Saxon treated his Norman lord.

The Norman blood remained in the ascendency in England for centuries, but at this date it has practically disappeared, and England's fortunes are left in the hands of the dull and spiritless Anglo-Saxon. Her power and her wealth are understood to be on the wane, for we cannot but think that they are when we hear the weak and unmaniv con fessions of failure that come from the lips of her most prominent men. She turns now to a nation that threw her off, that fought her, and against which she fought until she felt that she needed assistance. While cultivating the friendship of a land that holds all races, she talks loudly of the glories of one race, the race whose position in Europe must be maintained by the Irish, the Germans, the Italians and the Hebrews of America. It is a strange pride that can boast so loudly while it is calling loudly for help.

SPECIAL FRANCHISE TAXES.

The Attorney-General Says \$16,412,634 is Involved in Cases Pending in Court.

ALBANY, Feb. 1 .- There is no injunction or other impediment in the way of collecting all special franchise taxes by the authorities of the cities, towns and villages in which they are payable, says Attorney-General Cunneen in his annual report to the Legislature to-night. He says that the law adds nearly \$200,000,000 to the taxable property of the State and the amount of taxes which have been assessed upon this. and the validity of which was involved in the cases which the Attorney-General won in the Court of Appeals, was \$16,412,634 These cases are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States and will be reached for argument next October or November. A large number of other cases of the same character are held in abeyance awaiting the decision of the Supreme In most instances, however, outs Greater New York the taxes have bee

Concerning the application to proceed against the alleged Coal Trust, the Attorney-General says that at the time the matter was submitted to him, and continuously since then, the subject of complaint was being investigated by the Federal authorities that the Federal power to deal with the subject is more adequate than the power of the State or the power of the Attorney-General of the State, that he believes th proceedings pending in the United States courts are instituted and conducted in good aith, and that he does not deem it advisale to institute any proceedings while the subject is undisposed of in the Federa

The report shows that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners are proceeding as to the complaints against the Brookly Rapid Transit Company to the satisfaction of the Attorney-General and that he has not deemed it necessary or proper to institute an independent proceeding against the

company.
Attorney-General Cunneen recommends that the law be amended by providing a statute of limitations for the filing of claims against the State by property owners grow-ing out of the New York Central Park avenue improvement in New York and tions or disturbance of the peace that had anis be required to file notice of their claims within a specified period. The courts recently decided that the State was liable for these claims, which with interest amount

The Attorney-General also recor egislation regarding the Special Franchise l'ax law so as to give local assessors power to reduce special franchise assessments as fixed by the State commission, so that the rate of assessment of special franchises in their localities will bear that ratio to full

Bridge Engineer Buck Reappointed.

Richard S. Buck, who resigned from the Bridge Department in the last administration because he couldn't agree with Commissioner Lindenthal on eye-bar cables, was reappointed a consulting engineer of the department yesterday at a salary o \$7,500 a year by Bridge Commissioner

LONGSTREET AND LEE.

Recapitulation of the Strictures Passed

Upon the Southern Commander-in-Chief. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read statement in THE SUNDAY SUN that the widespread impression in the South that Gen. Longstreet was a constant, bitter and indiscriminate critic of his former chief, Gen. Robert E. Lee, is mere assumption built upon a single fact. Allow me to refer to some of his criticisms. He criticised the Bull Run campaign, saying that Providence helped the Confederates "even through the error of the Bull Run campaign." He criticised Lee for taking his army to Antietam when, worn by severe marches and battles when, worn by severe marches and battles, it was in need of rest. He spoke of Lee's hainceination that McClellan was not capable of serious work. He criticised Lee because he divided his army before Antietam for the purpose of capturing itarper's Ferry, saying "that the disaster was not overwhelming they have to thank the plodding methods of the Union commander." He stated again the Union commander." He stated again and again that Lee, though a master of the "science of war," was not of the "art of war."
He criticised Lee for attacking Hooker at
the battle of Chancellorsville instead of rebehind our entrenched lines and

the battle of Chancellorsville instead of remaining "behind our entrenched lines and await the return" of his (Longstreet's) troops from Suffolk. He said: "Gen. Lee was actually so crippled by his victory that he was a full month restoring his army to condition to take the field." "The battle was pitched and as an independent affair was brilliant." "but, besides putting the cause upon the hazard of a die, it was crippling in resources and of future progress."

He criticised Lee for his method of fighting the battle of Gettysburg, first, because the policy of the campaign should have been one of defensive tactics; second, that he should have moved around the left fiank of the Union army; third, that it was imprudent to attack the Union army in its position the second day, and, fourth, the charge the third day, he should have known, would result in certain disaster. Then he had this to say about Lee: "That he was excited and off his balance was evident on the afternoon of the 1st, and he labored under that oppression until enough blood was shed to appease him." He praised Gen. Grant as a great atvantagist and then coolly saked "that his great adversary be measured by the same high standard."

Reading these few quotations from many written statements, is it a wonder that Longstreet should be considered a critic of Lee?

McDonand Van Wagoner, Veteran.

Kinoston, N. Y. Jan. 31.

WHERE CONGRESSMEN WERE RORN.

Few Natives of the North Sent to Congress From the South.

From the Washington Post There are few men in Congress who are natives of Southern States, but who have moved North and represent Northern constituencies. There is but one man who is a native of a Northern State who has been elected from the South, and in this case he come from a border State. Very many men born

from a border State. Very many men born in Eastern States are now representing Weatern States. This is very natural, as the tide of immigration has been from east to west, and the West has been peopled by the East. It is a rare thing, however, to find a man in Congress from the East who was born in the West. But there are some. Fowler of New Jersey and Greene of Massachusetts are natives of Illinois Perkins of New York was born in Wisconsin; Hearst of New York was born in Wisconsin; Hearst of New York is a native of California.

The men who were born in the South and now represent Northern constituencies are Senator Hawley of Connecticut, who was born in North Carolina; Senator Cullom of Illinois, a native of Kentucky, a border State, however; Senator Newlands of Newada, a native of Mississippi; Speaker Cannon of Illinois, and Representative Dixon of Montana, and Shober of New York, were born in North Carolina; Representative Marshall of North Dakota is a native of Missouri. West Virginia is not always counted a Southern State, and the foot the beat two Senators are irginia is not always counted a Southern tate, and the fact that her two Senators are State, and the fact that her two Senators are Ohio born scarcely makes the exception to the rule that few Northern men are sent to Congress from the South.

The one exception to this rule is the most intense Democrat in Congress. De Armond of Missouri is a native of Pennsylvania, but if he ever had any of the Republicanism of that State he left it behind when he cressed the Mississippi.

the Mississippl.

Fashion Notes.

Sir Walter Raleigh had just flung his cloalets the puddle. "Of course," he whispered to the reporter, "mention that it was made by Blank, the tailor, Herein we see how the gallants paid for their costly apparel.

Joan of Are was urged to wear woman's rath. "Very well," she replied, "bring me a beige volledth emplecement and ceinture of than velves and fabots of mousseline-

But with a bailled cry the English abandoned the attempt. Mary Stuart hinted that Elizabeth's dress was

"Yes," answered the Virgin Queen. "I expect to wear my clothes longer than you will."

The Craze for Radium. From the Court Journal.

Radium is fast becoming a nuisance, and nothing will save us from it but the discovery of an inex haustible mine of the substance, the inevitable formation of a company, and quotation on the Stock Exchange. Only when all romance has been knocked out of it in this way shall we be free from radium at homes, radium wedding presents radium hidden, radium exhibited and radium on the dust heap. It is no wonder that Sir Oliver Lodge is said to be overwhelmed by radium. INDIAN

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